WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER, Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Daily, per annum, in advance.....\$10 00 Tri-Weekly..... 5 00 Weekly...... 2 00 To Clubs or Individuals, subscribing for five or more copies—
Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance......\$3 00
Weekly

Postmasters are requested to act as agents

Miscellaneous.

TURE!—If not, call and examine our new and splendid stock of Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut FURNITURE.

Our stock is all new and well made, comprising nearly every article of cabinet furniture now in use, and many articles that are not to be found in other furniture stores; a few of which we enumerated.

merate: Large and splendid walnut and mahogany Extension Tables Rosewood, mahogany, and walnut Bookcases Centre Tables

Rosewood, mahogany, and walnut Etagere do Buffet do do corner do do Wardrobes Cottage Reception Chairs, covered with lasting Rosewood, mahogany, and walnut Teapoys and Sofa Tables
Walnut and mahogany Comodes

Do do Trays and Stands
Do do and iron Hatracks
Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, and Umbrella Stands

Mahogany and Walnut Looking-glass Frames and Looking glass Plates Curled-hair, shuck, palm-leaf, and Excelsior

mattresses.

We have also the newly invented elastic spiral spring mattress, which has given satisfaction to all who have used it. In nearly every instance where we have sold them they have returned with orders for more of the spring-bed bottoms. We believe their value to be inestimable. Of furniture for common use we have too great an assortment to enumerate, WIGHT & CROSBY,

Louisiana avenue, opposite the Bank of Washington, near the corner of 7th street.

Notice the bedstead sign.

(ni) Nov 22—1m

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE

ESTABLISHMENT. 7th street, between Louisiana avenue and D street. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST REceived, from the north, a splendid assortment of China, Glass, and Earthenware; also, magnifi-

cent Girandoles and Lamps of many patterns, adapted for halls and parlors.

Paints, boiled and raw, linseed oil, putty, window glass, of every variety, always on hand.

Clocks, brushes, &c., and every article for general housekeeping kept for sale.

C. S. WHITTLESEY, 7th street.

FIELD'S HOTEL, CAPITOL HILL. WILL be opened for the reception of guests, on Saturday, Nov. 26. It is unnecessary to enumerate the advantages this hotel possesses over all others in Washington, in point of location, and being also entirely new, and furnished in the most modern style. From the experience the undersigned has had in the first hotels in New York city and Saratoga Springs, and also at W.llard's hotel in this city, he flatters himself

at he can make his New HOTEL a comfortable d agreeable home to all who may favor him ith their patronage.

Nov 19—td

W. D. FIELD.

WILLARD'S HOTEL. THE ABOVE-NAMED ESTABLISHment will be reopened for the reception of
guests on Thursday, November 24. Since the
closing in June last the house has been completely renovated, enlarged, improved in ventilation,
warming, &c., and many improvements added requisite to the comfort of its guests.

With a practical knowledge of hotel keeping

signed hopes to merit a share of the public patron-age so liberally extended heretofore. H. A. WILLARD.

Nov 11-dlm

T ITHOGRAPHY .- The undersigned have in connexion with their establishment, a lith-ographic printing office, and are prepared to exe, cute orders for checks, promissory notes, drafts bills of exchange, circulars, &c. Specimens can be seen on application at the tore. COLLINS, BOWNE, & CO.,

store. COLLINS, BOWNE, & CO.,

11th st., six doers north of Penn. avenue,
Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176,
Oct. 11—tf. (m) Pearl street, New York

C. WARRINER & CO.,

Pennsylvania avenue between 9th and 10th streets.

DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silverware, and Fancy Articles. Also,
Watchmakers and Jewellers.
The Chronometer, Duplex, and all the varieties
of Watches of a good quality, put in order.
Watches, Jewelry, and work from our establishment warranted as we represent.
Cooper, Adams, Hutton, Jules Jurgensen, Patek
Philippe, and a variety of Swiss and English made

niches.
Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal. Garnet, Jet work,
C. WARRINER,
Nov 2—2weod H. SEMKEN.

ARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE Collection of Furniture in Washingtone splendid Parlor set, in brocatelle. Extra do in crimson. Lolling Sofa, in hair cloth, handsome and cheap.

made to order.

Corner Etageres and straight Lay Wardrobes

Dressing Bureaus, large Library Bookcases

Large excelsior Mattresses, and hair made to order. Louis XIV Chairs, in brocatelle.

Ladies' Escretoires. On hand, at my Ware-house, on 11th street, near Pennsylvania avenue. WM. McL. CRIPPS.

NOTICE TO U. S. MAIL CONTRACTORS AND THE PUBLIC.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1853.
TT HAS LONG BEEN THE PRACTICE of this office to pay the drafts drawn and nego-tiated by contractors for carrying the United States mails, for the amounts, respectively, of their quarterly pay. It was established to accommo-date the contractors, and meet their necessities, in advance of the regular and slower process of pay-ing by the drafts or warrants of the department, and was intended only to apply to one draft per results from each contrastor for the schole amount. route from each contractor for the whole amount, (deducting fines, collections, &c...) of his quarterly pay; but it has been, and is quite generally so misunderstood, as to be supposed to allow any number of drafts, and for any amount, not exceednumber of drafts, and for any amount, not exceeding in the aggregate, the contract pay for the quarter. A privilege conceded for accommodation (for it was never anything more) has thus been made to embarrass materially the business of this office, forced upon it the settlement of the private accounts of contractors, and thrown upon the exchanges of the country, with a quasi sanction of this office, a species of paper currency unauthorized by the laws.

It not unfrequently occurs too that this office is

It not unfrequently occurs, too, that this office is exposed to great and unnecessary risk in determining upon the genuineness of the signatures to the assignments or endorsements of the various persons through whose hands these drafts are

persons through whose hands these drafts are made to pass before their presentation.

It is therefore deemed proper to give this public notice to contractors, and all concerned, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1854, but one draft for the pay upon each route per quarter will be payed, or filed for payment, in this office. This draft should state upon its face, that it is the only one for the quarter and the route (both to be specified) on which it is drawn; and the signature therefield in the signature therefield in the signature that the place.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

DAILY.

NO. 55.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1853.

Hotels, Bestaurants, Boarding Houses. Agencies and Law Offices.

VOL. 1.

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL WASHINGTON CITY.
M. BROWN

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Philadelphia.

OUR HOUSE, BY CHARLES G. THOMPSON, THIRTEENTH STREET, RICHMOND, VA

A LEXANDER BAKER'S (late of Va.)
Potomac House, Pennsylvania avenue, a
few doors east of 41 street, Washington.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTER'S, THE and Friday, by the steamer Osceola, direct from Norfolk, a supply of the celebrated LYNN HAVEN BAY and NORFOLK OYSTERS, a most delicious

rticle.

His BAR is well supplied with the best liquors.

All kinds of GAME in season.

WM. RUPP,

Penn. avenue, north side, bet. 3d and 4½ streets.

TRVING HOTEL, Washington.—The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken charge and the travelling public that he has taken charge of this large and well-known establishment, which has been completely and elegantly refitted and refurnished in every department. Having had charge for a long time of French's Hotel, Norfolk, and the Hotel at Old Point, and being experienced in all the details requisite to form a Hotel of the first class, he assures the public that every exertion will be made to render the Irving in every respect deserving of their confidence and support.

D. D. FRENCH.

NEW GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Our stock at present is full, and of the best and newest styles, both of goods to make to order and of garments already made.

It is our purpose to keep none but the best quality of goods, of the various kinds and most fashionable styles. Garments ready made as good as bespoke work, and at less prices.

Also a constant and good supply of fine Shirts, of good cut and make: woollen, cotton and silk Undershirts and Drawers, and many other pretty and good articles for gentlemen's use.

YOUNG & OREM,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Brown's Hotel.

Nov 3—2wif

NEW GOODS now opening.—P. J. Steer, Washington Place, 7th street, is now opening a superior stock of Gentlemen's Goods, which it will give him great pleasure to show to all his patrons and to the public. In addition to the usual stock of a Merchant Tailor, special attention is invited to a large stock of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts of years superior fit and quality. of very superior fit and quality.

Also, Collars, Stocks, Neck-Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, and Furnishing Goods, generally.

Sep 21—3tawif2w (m)

enable him to offer them to the public on such terms as will give entire satisfaction to the pur-chasers, and, in view of increasing his business, he has purchased an unusual large stock of goods, such as will defy competition for their beauty, style, and cheapness.

All he asks is a call before you purchase else

where, and he will convince you that you will save your money by so doing. A suit of clothes can be made up in the most elegant style at twelve hours' notice.

Superior Ready-made Clothing. I have on hand a superior assortment of ready made clothing, of my own work, made up in the most fashionable manner, such as overcoats in various styles, frock and dress coats, and also pants and vests, which will be sold at much less Price than work made to order.

N. B. Sole agent for Scott's report of Fashion.

NIEW FALL STYLES OF GENTLE men's Furnishing Goods.—CHARLES H. LANE has just returned from New York, and is now opening a large and elegant assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., together with all other articles usually found in a first-class estab-

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, which will be cheerfully exhibited to all with polite attention. Reasonable Furnishing Establishment, Penn. av., near 41 St

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—The most astonishing performance heard of! Barrels, firkins, kegs, and all description of cooper-work, made and finished, without a defect, air-tight, and made and finished, without a defect, air-tight, and smooth enough to varnish, entirely by machinery. The timber is taken in the bolt, the staves are sawed hollowing, and with the grain, cut of a uniform length, dressed perfectly smooth in and eutside, of a uniform thickness, jointed with perfect accuracy, each having its proportionate bilge according to its width, and the strength of each fully tested; the cask is howelled, chamtered, croase cut, heads turned, and the whole prepared for the hooping process in a manner so perfect, complete, and turned, and the whole prepared for the hooping process in a manner so perfect, complete, and superior a finish, that we challenge the world to produce the equal, and that at the rate of from two hundred to three hundred per day to each machine. By this process, all casks can be made, from the smallest white-lead keg, to the largest size cask in general use; all of which, can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or adapted to the packing of any description of goods. In fact, the machinery cannot make an imperfect article, unless the fault is exclusively in the timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right to use this machinery in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or the eastern half of Pennsylvania, can obtain any information by applying to the subscriber at Washington City, D. C., who is sole proprietor for that portion of territory, under an assignment from Wm. Trapp, the patentee.

ALLAN POLLOCK.

CARD. To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Ale.

andria. §c.

HENRY WEIRMAN'S ladies, misses, and children's French shoes are sold by the undersigned, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Banking House, in his new building, with the high marble steps, where he will receive ladies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's French gaiter walking shoes, white and black satin gaiters, a slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia, of the best French gaiter materials, and in the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generally known as "slop-shop shoes;" being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, who value beauty, comfort, and economy, will consult their interest by giving me a andria. \$c.

omy, will consult their interest by giving me a call, and examine for themselves.

C. WEIRMAN, 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's
Benking House

A Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands

for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confir-mation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary ser-vices, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the gov-ernment, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, in-deed, any busingss before Congress or the public ofdeed, any business before Congressor the public of-ffices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depend-ing upon the amount of the claim and the extent

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Washington. Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28—1yd (m)

TO EDITORS AND PERSONS having business at the seat of government .- The unsigned are now making arrangements to establish in the city of Washington "A National Correspondence Office," for the purpose of supplying editors throughout the country with the earliest and most important news from the national me-

of the most expert stenographers in the Union to furnish them daily reports of the proceedings and doings in Congress, from which they will collate and prepare terse and piquant sketches that must prove interesting to the general reader.

Our correspondence will embrace every subject

our correspondence will embrace every subject interesting to the public, and, as we are not the "organ" of any party, we shall be enabled to gratify the wishes of all who may desire our services.

We have the very best facilities for obtaining

the most reliable information from the different departments of the government at Washington departments of the government at Washington.

All persons having pension or other claims upon the general government will promote their interests by corresponding with us before employing agents at Washington.

Terms such as to justify every country editor throughout the Union to keep his readers well posted upon all matters of interest transpiring at Washington, whilst the large dailies will find it to

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE. ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILA Security, Stability, and Perpetuity.

Premium Payments made Easy and Convenient Fund, January 1, 1851, \$306.029 04.

Office in Washington City, corner 41/2 st. and Penn. avenue. System cash, dividends cash, no scrip and credits, the value of which none can tell, because not conlosses paid in cash is the system of this office. All its operations are in cash, the amount insured consequently on settlement day is never reduced; on the contrary, increased; thereby holders of policies are never disappointed. More than this, policies in force, of two years standing, for life, will at any time be purchased upon surrender, and one-fourth to two-thirds of the whole amount of premiums paid to the office returned in cash. See prospectuses. Charles G. Imlay, secretary. S. R. Craw-FORD, president. PLINY SMITH. actuary.

J. E. NORRIS, Agent. Washington City.

JOHN RICHARDS, M. D., Med. Adviser, Duval's building, Penn. avenue, near 44 st.

Duval's building, Penn. avenue, near 41 st.

AW NOTICE.—SIDNEY S. BAXTER, I late attorney general of Virginia, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business consider to him. fided to him.

Office in Morrison's new building on 41 street,

east of Pennsylvania avenue. REFERENCES. Hon. J. J. Allen, Hon. Wm. Daniel, Hon. Richard Moncure, Hon. G. B. Samuels, Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals of

'irginia. To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia. To the senators and members of Congress from rirginia. Sep 21—1yeod.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NEW YORK. Capital \$100,000, paid in and securely

A. A. ALVORD, PRESIDENT. Among its directors are Ambrose C. Kingsland Silas C. Herring, George D. Phelps, John P. Brown, Edwin D. Morgan, Myndert Van Schaick, And other substantial men of New York.

Insurances made upon the most favorable terms.

C. B. ADAMS, Agent,

Office 9th street, opposite the Patent Office.

Oct 16—eolm (m)

ENERAL AGENCY.—Taylor & Collins will prosecute claims of every description against the government, before the departments or Congress. Procure pensions, bounty lands extra pay, and arrearages of pay. They will attend to the buying and selling of real estate, the renting of houses, and a general collecting business.

They will also furnish parties at a distance with such information as they may desire from the seat of government. Charges will be moderate.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.
Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.
Nicholas Callan, President Board Common General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law

James H. Caustin. W. C. Riddell, State Department. Office on F street, immediately opposite Winder's Suilding, Washington, D. C. Sep 28—6mod&w.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1853. The under-signed has this day opened an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government
State, and city securities bought and sold.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loan EMANUEL B. HART. Sep 21-dtf

Thomas Brown, J. D. Winter, OF VIRGINIA.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services to prosecute claims of every description be-re Congress and the different departments of the Office on 14th street, opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29—tf BROWN & WINTER.

TOHN W. McMATH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Nota ry Public, Mackinac, Michigan.

All business entrusted with him will be done with care and dispatch. Business of the Upper Peninsula will receive prompt attention.

Wasbington Sentinel.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON .- To A Great Traveler. It seems only a few weeks since we announced the arrival of our fellow townsman, Jno. Guy Vassar, esq., from abroad, and now notice his departure by the steamer Arctic for Europe. During the past fifteen years our readers have been indebted, through our columns, for his interesting correspondence from all parts of the civilized and portions of the uncivilized quarters of the globe, having traveled more extensively and world-wide, we think, than any man

living, of his age.
In the Uuited States, Mr. Vassar has visited all the States and territories of the Union, in-cluding California and Oregon, as also all the capital cities of South America; has crossed twice the Isthmus of Panama, circumnavigating the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, via the straits of Magellen; has visited the continent several times, and is familiar with every capital city of Europe, from Norway, Sweden, Russia, in the north, to Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain, in the south; from Portugal and the British Isles, in the west, to Egypt and Palestine in the east. He has passed several winters in the West India islands, Cuba, Hayti, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Curacoa, Martinique, and the republic of Venezuela, on the north coast of South America.

His journeying has been extended to the Ca-nary Islands and Madeira, as also Majorca, Sicily, Malta, and the Ionian groups; and our readers have not forgotten his descriptions of the Sandwich Islands and life in China and Singapore, the elephant hunts of the island of Ceylon in the bay of Bengal, the peculiarities of the Malabar and Hindoo races, the festal scenes at Calcutta and Bombay. He has sailed under the flags of all nations where steam power is used, and traveled by every known means of water conveyance, from the flat-boat of the Mississippi to the Chinese junk, and the substan-tial English, Peninsular and Oriental, West India and Brazilian steamers, to the magnificent palaces of the Collins line. Mr. Vassar has suffered from ill health, which led to his extended travels, and makes him familiar with almost all the climates under the san.

We trembled for his safety in his first visit to Egypt and Palestine, while the plague raged about him, but touched him not. He has passed through the cholera in Finland, Russia, Hav-ana, and New Orleans; his donkey rides among the rains of Thebes and Karmac; domedar rides across the deserts to Palestine; mule rides across the Alps and St. Bernard, as also over the mountains of Greece and Spain, with his cut-throat guides; his fleet coursers through the interior of Russia, and the post or farmer's wagons of Hungary, have familiarized him with all sorts of conveyances—induced us to think he has led a changeable life—having met with a chapter of accidents, but always escaped

without injury.

The only points he has not visited are Australia and Japan, and we should not be surprised to hear of his turning up there. Mr. Vassar, thus far, has traveled seven hundred thousand miles.—Poughkeepsie Eugle.

Our School System

We were gratified to perceive during the last session of the legislature so much interest manifested in our free school system, an interest resulting in a step forward, in the shape of induties of the State is to educate her children, and whatever may be the amount required from her treasury to discharge this duty, we hold that it is one of the wisest and most profitable uses she could make of it. The legislature did a patriotic thing, moreover, in this increased appropriation, for the more of her children she ucates, the larger number of good citizens will she have, to replace those who are swept away in each succeeding generation.

We hope the approaching session will take another step forward by the appointment of a competent superintendent of public instruction. Not that we desire to see a man fill the office merely for the salary that may be attached to it, but our wish is to see the experiment made of entrusting to a man of undoubted capacity, with a liberal salary, our free school system, and placing upon him the responsibility of working out for it a radical reform, of giving to it a healthy vigor, that some of the fruits of the annual appropriations may be made manifest

among us. So important do we deem popular instruction to the welfare and prosperity of the State, that we would go a step further than any suggestion we have yet observed in reference to the subject, and that is, that the State should not only pay the expenses of the education of the class which her liberality is intended, but that she should remunerate the parents for the scholar's time during his attendance at the free school. We fear that until some such step is taken, there will still be numbers of children whose work is necessary to their own or parents' support, who cannot avail themselves of the benefit designed by the State. As the legislature has begun the good work, we most earnestly hope it will continue it, and we feel confident it will receive the unqualified support of the people of South Carolina.—South Carolinian.

COMPLIMENTARY,-A London correspon of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of the 4th of November, forwards the following:

"A piece of news that may not be pleasing to Americans, is this: Twenty-six reformed crim nals have been sent to the United States, this week, as free emigrants, by the London Reformatory Institute. On Thursday there was a leave taking. Speeches were made, and Lord Shafts-bury shook hands with each of the emigrants. This nobleman is very active in all charitable movements, and seems to think the United States a very fit place for the thieves and low villians of Lordon. He has been instrumental in sending numbers to your city, and whether they be reformed or not, it is extremely doubtful about their being a desirable acquisition to your population. They are sent because e will give them employment, and because the Australians wont have them."

NORTH AND SOUTH .- At Boston, on Thursday last, a woman with an infant in her arms, and three other children by her side, stood for hours at a street corner, asking for aid from the charitable. Two of the children were lathe open street, roofless and friendless. On it.

Mammoth Clipper Ships.

The New York Tribune says: The clippers are leaky, as a class. The ships are immensely long, narrow, and sharp as a wedge. Their construction is thus such that they buckle and twist like a withe in heavy weather. The fact that they do so is one of the necessary condi-tions of their unexampled speed. A stiff ves-sel cannot be propelled over the uneven and varying surface of the ocean like a flexible one. To attain the utmost degree of possible velo-city, a ship must be so built as to adapt herself measurably to the uneven surface she tra-verses. The strain upon the clippers, owing to their great sharpness and length, (the propell-ing power being aloft and not under or upon deck as in the steamers,) induces their rapid deterioration. It produces a weakness which increases in geometrical ratio to their years, so that it may be fairly doubted whether the average life of our best clippers is going to exceed five years. It is not long since we saw the very legible marks of premature old age upon one of the finest of these crafts, and the captain acknowledged that such results as were there ap-parent were the inevitable fruits of the peculiar construction of the ship, and it is a fact of well understood significance, that our clippers generally land their cargoes in California

The great marine underwriting interest is thus becoming sensitive in respect to this class of ships. The rate of insurance is already higher, and more difficulty is experienced in procuring it. The cargo of a new clipper is not to-day so favorite a risk in the Pacific as the cargo of an old whaler. As in regard to the general architectural characteristics of clippers, so too in respect to their immense ton-nage and capacity. Some of our richest and most enterprising commercial houses steadily refuse to touch the largest of these ships, in the way of purchase, on the ground that the delay and difficulty of loading such great car-riers, in most of the ports of the world, is a serious drawback upon the advantages obtained by their superior speed. A comparatively slow ship, that can load at once and be off, may reach her port of destination sooner than a swift one that waits long for her cargo.

These considerations all point to one result in respect to the present unparalleled strides of our mercantile marine. It is that we have touched or are close upon the culminating point as regards the size and speed of our clippers. Indeed, it seems not improbable, in view of them, that the present rage for monster clipper ships will soon subside, and be followed by a general conviction in favor of ships constructed on a model, as to shape and capacity, somewhere between our old Liverpool liners, and the extremes of modern clippers.

Novel Way of Standing a Charge. The chivalrous Colonel D., of this State

raised a regiment of six months' volunteers, as you very well remember, and was among the first who hurried to the assistance of General

Taylor.

The colonel was eager for a fight, and knew he had but little time to train his men; and after frequent false alarms of "The Mexicans," "the Mexicans are upon us!" he got them so they could form a line of battle with very little confusion. This being accomplished, the next goe is learning the art of war was to learn step in learning the art of war was to learn them to stand a charge of cavalry, which by no means a difficult job for a commander of his ingenuity; and the following is the method he thought most likely to effect so desirable a result.

to the parade ground, and the regiment regu-larly formed. The colonel was a tremendous large man, and was mounted upon a warhorse, whose proportions were well suited to carry such a rider; his sword, too, was a ponderous blade, and could have been wielded a fight most destructively by his muscular

Such a man, thus equipped and mounted took command that morning, with all the pride and military bearing of a hero of a hundred

After ordering his regiment through variou evolutions, he formed them into a hollow square, and galloped off at a convenient dis-ance, wheeled his horse and stood a few moments, gazing with admiration upon his noble looking regiment; then, with a flourish of his sword over his head, he put spurs to his horse, and away he went at full speed, and ran right upon his men, and they broke ranks and let him into the square. Then followed a volley of oaths and abuses, thick and fast. "If you let one horseman break your ranks in this way, what would become of you if you were charged by a body of Mexican cavalry? Why, they would run over you, tread you down, and cut

you to pieces!' He then ordered them back into line, and repeated the same manœuvre, but not with the same success, for they had all their bayonets charged, and the Colonel ran the second time against a powerful Irishman, Jimmie Clary, who held his musket firmly braced, and gritting his teeth, ejaculated, "and Jases, colonel, I can niver give way;" and he ran about six inches of his bayonet into the horse, which

"brought him up standing," very suddenly.

The colonel dismounted, and with a smile of satisfaction playing upon his countenance, surveyed his bleeding steed, and said:—"Well the horse did his duty, the rider did his, and the soldier did his—in fact, all did well." And thus ended the first lesson .- N. O. Delta.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN SHIP-BUILDING .- The new system of ship-building recently devised by Mr. Jas. K. Howe, and now sought to be innew system of ship-building recently devised by Mr. Jas. K. Howe, and now sought to be introduced to the mercantile community, and its supposed value put into a practical test, is attracting attention, and has been commended by several of our most experienced shipping merchants,—one of whom contemplates the early construction of a full sized sailing ship, in which the principle may be fully applied. The schooner "Eclipse," which has just been in dry dock for inspection, it is the first vessel of any size yet built on this plan, and her success is considered as a satisfactory demonstration of its value. The invention presents many features altogether novel, and is so startling an innovation on the present system of ship-building as to excite a great diversity of opinion respecting its merits. The late Jacob Bell, however, well known asamong the oldest of the New York ship-builders, pronounced decidedly in favor of it. The most prominent features is the application of the curve of the Eclipse to every part of the model, by which an egg-like and bouybeled with a printed placard, stating that their father was killed on the Lowell railroad, and ing its merits. The late Jacob Bell, however, that the overseers of the poor of Somerville, well known as among the oldest of the New York where they had resided, had forced them into ship-builders, pronounced decidedly in favor of the open street, roolless and friendless. On that same day there were thousands of the people of Boston indulging in pious grief for the sad condition of the fat, sleek, well-clothed and well-protected African in the south, and not a few benevolent ladies passed by the shivering, weeping, cringing group, hurrying along ering, weeping, cringing group, hurrying along

General Intelligence.

From the Plains.

Arrival from Fort Benton-Tidings from Gover-nor Stevens's Exploring Expedition. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. John C. Tevis, of this city, and Mr. Alexander Culbertson, of Fort Union, who has just arrived from Fort Benton. In company with them on this trip was Lieutenant Saxton, United States army, who had been ordered by the government to take supplies of provisions, &c., from the Pacific, and to deposit them at the St. Mary's for the use of Governor Stevens: Having performed this service, he and

of provisions, &c., from the Pacific, and to deposit them at the St. Mary's for the use of Governor Stevens: Having performed this service, he and his command were ordered to the States. A son of Colonel Graham, Washington, and Mr. Hoyt, attached to the expedition, were also of the returning party. They descended the river, from Fort Benton, within thirty miles of the Falls or Missouri, in a keelboat to St. Joseph, and there took a steamboat for St. Louis. Lieutenant Saxton, who is bearer of dispatches from Governor Stevens, left yesterday for Washington.

After the arrival of Governor Stevens and his party of exploration at Fort Union, of which we have heretofore given an account, portions of the goods intended as presents to the Indians were distributed to the Assineboines and they were greatly pleased. Before that time, Mr. Culbertson, whose influence over the Indians of that region is unbounded, had negotiated a treaty of peace and friendship between the Assinebones and the Piegans, a branch of the Blackfeet tribe. These tribes have been at continual war with each other; but it is the opinion of Mr. Culbertson that These tribes have been at continual war with each other; but it is the opinion of Mr. Culbertson that it may be productive of beneficent results, if followed up in a proper and conciliatory spirit by the government. Similar treaties might be concluded with other tribes; and it is believed that, if the

depredations of each other, the disposition to war upon each other will be greatly lessened.

Governor Stevens arrived at Fort Union, from St. Paul, on the 1st of August. There he remained, for the purpose of allowing some repose to his party, and to recruit his mules, until the 10th of the month. He then started for Fort Benton, accompanied by Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Tevis. For Benton is 375 miles from Fort Union, as assessment by an adopter. On the first day as ascertained by an odometer. On the first day out, and when the camp had been formed, the imprudent conduct of one of the junior officers of the command was near being productive of serious consequences. A large party of Indians approached the encampment, within what the officer conceived to be too near a distance. He ordered

conceived to be too near a distance. He ordered them off in a manner which greatly incensed them. They resisted the order, and it is probable that serious difficulties would have followed, if Mr. Culbertson had not been present. He interfered to prevent hostilities, and the matter was settled. At the distance of 125 miles from Fort Union, the party struck Milk river—which is very inacurately laid down on all the maps hitherto published—and followed its course, chiefly, on the north bank, for about 180 miles, in nearly a due west direction. The country is mainly prairie.

met on an expedition against the Snake Indians, but Governor Stevens made a speech to them, and induced them to abandon the expedition.

After his arrival at Fort Benton, Governor

Stevens and Mr. Culbertson started upon a visit to the Piegans, about 150 miles distance, and in the British territory; but they were recalled by an express, announcing the arrival of Lieutenant Saxton and his escort from the Pacific. As we Saxton and his escort from the Pacific. As we have already stated, Lieutenant Saxton was ordered to make depots of provisions at St. Mary's and other points for Governor Stevens' use. He crossed the Rocky Mountains at what is known as the Blackfeet trail, but as did not see him, our information about his route is very deficient. Captain McClellan, United States Army, it was

Cascade range of mountains, and expecting to connect with Governor Stevens' survey.

Lieut. Grover was detached from the main party, and ordered to examine the Missouri river from Fort Benton to Fort Union. Thence he was ordered to cross the mountains in the winter, so as

dered to cross the mountains in the winter, so as to ascertain the peculiar characteristics of the country at this season. It is a perilous trip, and if he succeeds, will be full of incident.

Mr. Tevis and one or two of his friends visited the falls of the Missouri, distant thirty miles from Fort Benton. The falls presented a splendid appearance. At this point the river is about four hundred yards wide—the fall is about forty feet, into an apparently bottomless chasm. Long before you reach it, the spray is seen from the prairie, ascending to the skies; and the mountains in the distance, on every side, give the whole scene a most magnificent appearance. Very few white come when they will become objects of curiosity, and thousands will find their way to them.

It may be gratifying to the friends of Gov. Stevens' party to know that they were, without exception, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The

detachment of dragoons, with Lieut. Saxton, came down on the same boat, and proceeded to Jefferdown on the same boat, and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks.

The deposit of provisions made at St. Mary's is a point about two hundred miles west of Fort Benton, and on the west side of the mountains. It is the site of a missionary station, established some years ago by Father De Smidt, but from which the missionaries were expelled by the hostility of the Indians. Gov. Stevens and his party would follow the same route to the Columbia or Fort Vancouver, that Lieut. Saxton had come. Lieut. Saxton reports the pass through the mountains, by ton reports the pass through the mountains, by which he came, as being, by barometrical observation, nearly two thousand feet lower than the South Pass.

Central America. SAN JOSE, in COSTA RICA, Central America,

Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1853.

then."

from the centre aft. The displacement of of water, with the same weight, is the same to deep root in the character of the inhabitants of New Spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door sun that the character of the inhabitants of New Spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, makes a little in-door spain. "Alas!" complained to us recently a senorita of San Jose, "I have no objection whatstairs in the morning, against "hogging" or straining.

[N. J. Jour, Com.]

WASHINGTON SENTI EL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 3 " Business cards, not exceeding five lines, for not less than six months, inserted at half price.

Yearly advertisements subject to special arrangement.

Long advertisements at reduced rates.

Religious, Literary, and Charitable notices inserted gratuitously.

All correspondence on business must be prepaid.

will certainly make protestant! And how can !

will certainly make protestant! And how can I prevent it?"

Under these circumstances, and by the increasing rivalry of England with the United States for the predominant influence in Central America, the following event is not without importance:

The British vice-consul for Costa Rica, who resides in the capital of San Jose, received, a short time ago, an intimation from a British resident at the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific coast, that a British subject, who serves as a sailor-boy, on the American barque St. Mary, Captain Lawrence, had been assaulted without provocation, and treated with violence by the mate of the barque, on shore, while the sailor, in execution of an order which the mate himself had given him, was buying something in a shop. By this complaint it appeared that the life of the sailor was really in danger, and that the sailor had publicly declared he would rather jump into the sea and be drowned than to return on board the St. Mary.

In view of these circumstances, and as the assaulted was reached.

drowned than to return on board the St. Mary.

In view of these circumstances, and as the assault had happened on shore, and not on board, the British vice consul considered it a duty to interfere so far as to claim for the British subject the protection of the authorities of the port, and an investigation of the case. The North American consul at Punta Arenas, Dr. Hine, seemed, however, not to participate in the opinion of her British majesty's vice consul. He wrote in a language unworthy of a gentleman, a most offensive letter to the English consul, and not only protested against any kind of "impertinent" interference, but also ordered the assaulted sailor boy to be put into jail.

ence, but also ordered the assaulted sailor boy to be put into jail.

In the meantime, Captain Lawrence wrote a letter to the English consul, in which he threatened, if the British vice consul interfered with him, to come personally to San Jose and knock him down for his unjustified interference in the discipline of an American vessel. And, in fact, the captain soon kept his promise, and made a journey of more than 50 miles, over an abominable road, on the roughest part of the Cordilleras, in spite of all the horrors of the season, merely to give "a good whip," as he expressed himself in his rude sailor language, to the representative of England.

the horrors of the season, merely to give "a good whip," as he expressed himself in his rude sailor language, to the representative of England.

The government of Costa Rica, conseious of its weakness, and afraid of a collision with the United States, as well as with England, informed officially the British vice consul of the arrival of the frightful captain at San Jose, but had not the energy to stop the execution of his purpose. Fortunately, an American physician, established in San Jose, met the furious captain just at the moment when, after a good dinner, and excited by several bottles of wine, he intended to proceed with a loaded revolver to the house of the vice consul, and entreated him to leave his arms behind. The captain rushed in the rudest manner into the room where the consul was sitting, and addressed this gentleman in such provoking terms that he, instead of any other reply, showed the captain the door.

The American left the room, and satisfied his anger by cursing loudly and crying in the street, threatening that he would attack the vice consul and "cowhide him" whenever he should meet him. The vice consul did not lose his temper, and informed the government quite coolly that as the promer nutberties seemed not inclined.

is listed—and followed its course, chiefly, on the north bank, for about 180 miles, in nearly a due west direction. The country is mainly prairie, interspersed with skirts of timber, and is entirely practicable for a railroad. After crossing the Milk river, finally, they pursued the same westerly direction to Fort Benton. Between the mouth of Milk river and the Fort, two remarkable mountains are formed—one of them Little Rocky, evidently of volcanic origin, and the other, the Bear's How, of entirely different formation. These mountains are detached from each other.

The party arrived at Fort Benton on the 1st of September. They were supplied with abundance of game, and the weather was very pleasant. On the 23d they were entertained at the village of the style—1,500 indians were present, and the party spent a day and a half with them. They were which Governor Stevens was prepared to make to them. The governor caused his howitzer to be fired, and they were filled with astonishment at its effects. A war party of the Blackfeet was also met on an expedition against the Snake Indians.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

Fire in Richmond-Gunpowder Explosion About half past five o clock on yesterday morning, two of the city watch discovered a fire in the grocery store of A. E. Moore, on Broad street. The front door of the store being open, they promptly entered and commenced removing goods. But little time, however, was given them for exertion, for soon after they entered a flask of powder, which stood on the shelf, caught the fire, exploded, and with terrific force dashed the watchmen into the street amid a thousand fragments of wood, glass, barrels, sugar-loaves, and other articles. We understand watchman Freeman received some severe injuries. Bibb was also somewhat burned, but not severely. Mr. Moore traded in powder, and the flask, which contained about twelve pounds of the article, was laid in a convenient place for sale. Notwithstanding that the store extended back over seventy feet, leaving room for the presumption that the effect from one or either extendity from so small a quantity, could not be much, yet it was not so, for the force was so great About half past five o'clock on yesterday mornmuch, yet it was not so, for the force was so great at both ends as to have driven barrels containing at both ends as to have driven barrels containing from thirty to forty gallons, into the street and back yard. Two large barrels, containing fluid and whiskey, were dashed through the back entrance, and strange to say was not damaged in the least.

On the floor above the store a coach factory is kept by Mr. Geo. F. Sinith, whose loss by the explosion is little below \$1,000. A large portion of the flooring was forced up, and some carriages in process of construction dashed through the doorway upon the platform outside, and of course considerably shattered. Several small articles about his concern were very much damaged and cast about in a chaotic pile.

about in a chaotic pile.

That such general destruction to every article could be brought about by so small a quantity of powder, is a matter of general surprise. We dare say that out of all the goods in Mr. Moore's store.

powder, is a matter of general surprise. We dare say thet out of all the goods in Mr. Moore's store, extensive as it was, scarcely \$100 worth escaped destruction. Doors, windows, shelving, posts, counters, in fact everything about the establishment were dashed to fragments in every direction. The belief is that the store had been entered by some burglars, who, after taking what they could, set the place on fire. The conclusion is very rational, as the door was discovered to be open at the first appearance of the fire. And much as the evil wrought by the explosion is to be complained of, the consequences would unquestionably have been worse if it had not occurred. A large quantity of burning fluid, whisky, and other high combustible matter, which would have furnished food for a destructive conflagration, were dashed into the street by the explosion, and therefore placed beyond the range of the fire. The force of the flame, which first threatened ruin to the entire property in that neighborhood, was weakened by being scattered into detached and consequently impotent fragments, to exhaust themselves, away from all contact with any portion of the main building.

building.

Mr. Moore was insured in the Fire Association for \$2,000, and in the Marine for \$2,000, which it is supposed will cover his loss. Mr. Smith was not insured, and the loss will fall heavily upon him. Another fire occurred on the opposite side of the dock, near the Danville railroad delot, about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night. A small wooden building, near Mr. Hiram Smith's commission house, occupied as a grocery store by John Jordon, was entirely burned up with its contents. It was said to be the work of an in-

endiary.

The alarm of fire about half-past nine o'clock, last night, was occasioned by the burning of a small untenanted dwelling rear of Lumpkin's jail. The fire was put out before any damage was done.

Railroad Riot.—A riot took place at the tavern of Mr. Victor, in the town of Milwaukee about one mile from the city, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a Mr. Bierding, a conductor on the La Crosse railroad, had made an appointment to pay some of the men engaged on the work, at the tavern mentioned. The landlords, who have been boarding some of the laborers, repaired to the tavern to secure their pay for boarding the men. A difficulty took place between the laborers and the landlords as to their bills. The contractor had in his possession, in a pocket-book, some \$300, and refused to show the money while the quarrels were going on. The laborers rushed upon him and one of them snatched his pocket-book, containing the money, while the rest threw him down and com-